## Sneiness Notices.

WET MERINO UNDERGARMENTS

For Ledies, Gentlemen and Californ,
Of the celebrated nanufecture of
Carrywatorra Warshers,
Proceeds from the wrocked ship
Clean Brooksias.

These Goods are not damaged only elightly stained, and so
officed at Halls Price.

A. Rankin & Co.,

A. RANKIN & Co., No. 95 Bowery. KNOX ON HATS. -There are few gentlemen who RNOX ON HATS.—I here and discrimination ex Mr.

KROX in fact, his same is connected in the mind with HATS
of peculiar neators and taste. He is now farnishing at his
Store, corner of Breadway and Fulton et., his Vall Pashloz,
and a more graveful article cannot be imagined. He has a large
assortment of all sorts of HATS Cars. Ac ; and it is worth
while to drop in at his place. If only to examine the above.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS-FALL PATTERNS.

READ DAILEY & Co.'s

ement in the Bry Guada column of the mable information to Housekee pers. AND IS WELL WORTH a permeal. FINE CUTLERY .- The undersigned call the at-

tention of those in want of the above to their sesortmentamong which will be found some of the most beautiful and rare
specimens ever imported.

Store only at No. 7 Actor House. ASSECNEE'S SALE - CARPETING, OILCLOTHS,

CURTAN GOODS, As selling of at less than rost, at Young & Janata store, No. 364 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st. The entire stock to be closed out functionally at great bargains, for said. Eight years lease of store for sale.

BARNES & PARK

Have removed from No. 304 drondway to

Nos. 13 and 15 Parknow.

Directly opposite the Astor Hense. The attention of close
buyers and jobbers of Druss is terited to our immense stock of

PATERY MEDICINES.

at and below propeletors' prices, by the case, dozen, or 100
gross. Comfining ourselves excinstively to the Medicine business, we present facilities to handle this class of goods upon
beams never before attempted in America.

Hannes & Park,

New-York, Cincinnati and San Francisco.

To read DAILEY & Co's Advertisement in the Dry Goods column of this paper.

It contains valuable information to
Housekerers.

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING

For Fail of 1807,
NOW RADLY
AT ALFIED MUSICH & Co's,
No. 441 Broadway, between Grand and Canalete.
These wishing to ft out their boys for school during the present month will find a spleudid assertment for fine or common year tow ready, and they are receiving additions from their annufacturing department dely.
The Men's Department contains a large assurtment, embracing were style.

every style.

The Custom Department to size well stocked with the latest and most fashionable Piece Goods.

ALFRED MUNIOE & Co., No. 441 Broadway.

DRESS BOOTS-LATEST FRENCH STYLES .-WATEINS No. 113 Folice at., offers a superb assertment of fine Boors and Gatters suitable for the present season, at primes to suit the mest economical. No article offered that cannot be warrented to give a salefaction to the purchaser.

CURTAINS,

Lacz and Muslin, from section.

At prices from \$3 to \$20.

KELTY & FERGUSON,

No. 201 Broadway. WATSON'S \$10 SEWING MACHINES VERSUS

Local Library and Basics Andrews (1986). Th. Circuit Court United States, New-York.

Lac M. Singer and Library and Basics Nelson, U. S. Circuit Judge, Sept. 16, 1837,

Lévard Cist.

Before Neisen, U. S. Circuit Judge,
Sept. 16, 1837,
A modion for injunction baving been made at Chambers on
the 3d day of August last past to restrain the defendants from
the violation of two certain grants seward by the compalanate
—like first one granted to blover & Johnson Feb. 8, 1847, reIsoted Jone 27, 1864 and the second one granted to Lazar M.
Singer, May St. 1854, and the defendants not being roady to
meet the motion, and at injunction faving been expected intitl
the hearing of the raction at this term and the complainants
beving now brought on the motion for injunction upon both of
and potents, and the action to be injunction upon both of
and potents, and the act motion being been argued by Augbrose L. Jerden and Charles M. Keller for the complainants,
and the Courts having considered the same, it is now or
dered, adjudged and deversed that the temporary injunction,
granted on the 3d day of August, be dissolved, and that the moflux for injunction new mode be and the same is hereby de
parted, with costs. Dated New York, Sept. 16, 1857.

A Copy: Kennyth E. White, Clerk.

A Copy: Kennith E. White, Clerk.

John W. Penson, Sel.

The \$10 Sewing Machines

How oranic

At the Office, No. 449 Broadway, New York.

Watson, Wooter & Co.

SEWING MACHINES.—Three new first-class

Srwing Machines, for sale at a great reduction, can be so at the Warpes Plane and Music Rooms, No. 333 Broadway. WINDOW SHADES.

WINDOW SHADES.

IMPROVEMENT AND EXTERPRISE.

KELTY & FERGUSON NO 291 Breadway and No 54 Readest, have, at great expense, completed and satented their ingenious apparatus for manufacturing Window Shades and are now prepared to supply the whole trade with an unrivated as orthogated to supply the whole trade with an unrivated as orthogated to manufacture under our patent, none can compete with us, to manufacture under our present services in explorer prices. Also, Gift Cornices, Brocatelle, Itelaine, Damark, Laue and Muslin Curtains, 40. THE BUST IS THE CHEAPEST .- TO HOUSE-

THE BEST IS THE CHEAFEST.—10 INDIGSTRUCTURE STEWARDS OF HOTHES, OWNERS AND EARINGMOUSES—The next time yeu buy CRACKERS call for BOND'S, and our word for it, you will never afterward use any others. He sure each Creater bears the stamp of BOND, as the market is full of imitations. Our goods may be seen at the tables of the principal hotels in this city, among which are the St. Nicholas, Motropolitan, Le Fargo, New York Hotel, Browner House Everett House. A. W. Hypz, Wholesale Agent, No. 190 Chambers et.

Strangers requiring GIFTS and PRESENTS should whit the extensive Bassar of H. S. Rogens, No. 492 Broad way as every conceivable valiety can be found there. Beauti ful Jet Ornamonts, Fans, Card Cases, Work Boxes and Dress ing Cases, together with Toys, Dolls and Games, suitable for all ages. Sold at the lowest prices of importation.

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY.

I will present a box of my Mannette Salve to any respectable patient who will call fir it. For Salveheum, old Ulsers, Serofule and Burns, it is unsurpassed. S B. SMITH, Electro, Magnetist, No. 77 Cgual at. near Churchest.

New Styles Fall Carpeting at Reduced Prices - Royal Velvet, Breasels, Tapestry, Three-Pix, Ingrain and Venetian Stair Carpeting, Oil Ciotas (fryards wide), Floor Dreggests (fyards wide), Russ, Mats, &c., at J. Hyart's Car-pet Westercoms, No 210 Bowery, opposite Rivington st. Tomatoes, Green Corn, Peaches, or any other

Fruit or Vegetable, may be preserved without engar by using Spratt's Patest Cass, which are acknowledged to be the only reliable self-scaling cams in market. Full directions for preserving accompany the cans.

Wells & Prover, Sole Proprietors,

No. 216 Frontst, near Hockman.

No. 215 Front-st, near Bookman.

N. B.—All orders by post promptly forwarded to any part of

HOLLOWAY'S PHAS .- Science had been groping in the dark for centuries after a cure for Dyspeptia, and the Liver and Bowel complaints, which are its compositions until this peculear remody was makered before the world. Since them no afferer has ever taken at in vain. Beware of counter feits. Look to the water mark. WIGS - HAIR DYE - WIGS - BATOMELOR'S

Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only harmless and retable hair dye known—ne blisters—no fits—no burning off thair, the result of using the many base imitations. Avoid a others as you would escape ridicale. BATCHELOR'S Wigs an Teopress surpass all. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and Wig Factory No. 233 Broadway, opposite the Park Fountain. HUSBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA is free from

naplessant taste, and three times the strength of the common Calcined Magnosia.

A World's Pair Medal and Four First Fremium Silver Medals have been awarded it, as being the best in the market. For sale by the Drogaists and country store-keepers generally, and by the manufacturer. Thromas J. Hussand, Philadelpoia.

SEWING MACHINES.—All persons who want a newing Machine of universal utility—one that will sew the neithest fabries and the heaviest fabries better than any other—the best machine for family use, manufacturing, plantation use, or any use whatever—a machine that don't get out of order, and with which an industrious woman can readily earn \$1,000 a year—can obtain it nowhere except at the office of L. M. Singer & Co. No. 436 Broadway, N. Y.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE,
Becured by the celebrated
LA BELLY LOCK.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
For cale by
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No 40 Murray st., New-York.

THERE IS BUT ONE "HERALD" IN THIS CITY, and only One " GRAY's PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT," which is set the course of Jacob and Frankfort sts. In The Herule's account of the "Great Seizure of Obserne Literature," recently made at Nes. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st., "Mr. Gray" and his "Printing Zetablishment" are mentioned in such a manner as to leave th Impression that he is the guilty person " who has also made his Jons A Gray's only knowledge of the existence such a vite publication as the one suppressed, was gained from 2be lamentations and tears of the widowed mothers of same of the young men in his employ, who attributed their misery and the ruin of their sons to its perusal, and who besought his assist

no paper, book or picture of an impure or immodest character ever has not ever will issue from his presses. The vast resource of his Marmooth Establishment are menopolized by Severate.

OF THE LEADING BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES of this city, and by

OVER THIETY Of the largest Religious and LITERARY PERIoperates of the day. The only "escape" he has ever meditate which the HOURS OF THE SIGHT as well as of the day cannot

satisfy. John A Gray, No. 315 Broadway,
And Nos. 15 and 18 Jacob et., cor. of Frankfort, Pine Proof BULDIGGO,

FRESH TOMATOES POR WINTER USE.—ARTHUR'S SELF-SKALING CARS and Jans keep this delightful vegetable as fresh for Winteruse as when taken from the vines. For sale by E. P. Torrery, Agent for the manufacturer, No. 6 Plattet, New York.

ST. GEORGE'S BANK CODPISH. New Mackerel

## New-Hork Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1857.

TO CORPEREDONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. West aver is intended for insertion must be archeotrated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publica-tion, but as a guaranty of his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

The price of beef cattle was again at ebb tide yesterday. Over 4,000 head was an over supply for the week, and consequently prices gave way, particularly upon the poorest, which were very largely in the majority. Some facts in the cattle market report are worthy of attention.

By mail and by telegraph we have reports of numercus marine disasters along the Southern coast.

The steamship Central America, Capt. Herndon, has not yet arrived. She was due on Sanday last with the California mails and passengers, and a large amount of treesure, having left Havana on the 8th. It is probable that she was either disabled or got out of coal in the late gale on the Southern coast. All the particulars that we have been able to gather may be found under the marine hend.

Under our telegraphic head will be found the ticket put in nomination by the Democratic Convention of Massachusetts yesterday. Erasmus D. Beach of Springfield has, as he has had for the last two years, the misfortune to be the nominee for Governor. As the small Administration party of his State intends to vote in a body for Governor Gardner this year, Mr. Beach may thank his stars if he receive five or six thousand votes.

By a dispatch last night from Lecompton we learn that the Kansas Constitutional Convention, elected by the Pro-Slavery party, has merely completed its organization and adjourned to the Monday following the October Territorial Election. Great preparations are making by the Pro-Slavery party to carry that Election, and it is now manifest that they will allow none to vote but such as shall have paid the bogus taxes. The next morth will be the most eventful in all the history of Kansas.

The Elections in VERMONT and MAINE show falling off in the general vote, and of course a reduction of the heavy Republican majorities of last year. There is no gain to the other side, but a simple neglect to vote this season by some thousands whom the Presidential contest, the Kansas outrages, and the ruffianly beating of Senator Sumner, called to the polls last year. Nobody could have expected that the side which receives the suffrages of a great majority of those who are not inveterate partisans would receive so large majorities this year as last; but the returns show that the Republican column in those States stands firm and unbroken, even by the insidious approaches of General Apathy. We are next to receive returns from three of the

most important and interesting of the Free States -PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, and CALIFORNIA, of which the last-named has already voted, while the two former will do so on the second Tuesday in October. The fact that DAVID WILMOT, SALMON P. CHASE and EDWARD STANLY lead the Republican hosts of these States respectively gives additional interest to their struggles. Each of these gentlemen has borne a prominent part in the long and arduous struggle against Slavery Extension-Mr. Chase in the Senate, and Messrs. Wilmot and Stants in the House of Representatives as well as in discussions before the People. Mr. Wilmot's name is inseparably connected with that struggle by the Wilmet Proviso; Mr. Chase went into the Senste on distinctively Anti-Slavery grounds, and already condemn and are ready to repudiate, we nobly vindicated his right to be distinguished as the first Senator so elected. He was one of the ablest, most earnest, most effective, of the Spartan band that fought the Nebraska bill on its passage through the Senate. Mr. Stanly, while representing a slaveholding constituency, was one of the firmest and most outspoken opponents of the Anpexation of Texas, and voted, with seven other Southrone, to lay on the table Mr. Clayton's proposition to refer the question of Slavery Extension to the arbitration of the Supreme Court. For his course on the Slavery issues which arose during his service in Congress, he was denounced as a traiter to the South; and he was one of the earliest and most efficient supporters of the Republican cause in California. We cannot hope for bis e estion; but we do hope to chronicle a vote for him exceeding that ever yet given to any Republican west of the Rocky Mountains. And it seems to us that any Republican living in Ohio or Pennsylvania should rejoice in the privilege of recording his vete for such a representative man as Salmen P.

Chase or David Wilmot. The "American party" of our State have pre sented a very respectable State Ticket-one which convinces us that, if " set up to be beaten," as Mr. Dugapne told the Convention, it is not put up merely to be sold out. Mr. Putnam, for Secretary of State, is a clever young lawyer, and politically a rising man, though not destined to rise to the State Department this year. Mr. Benton we esteem honest and capable-a man who does not deserve to be beaten by nearly so many thousands majority as should and will be piled up against Sanford E. Church. Hiram Ketchum is a good nominee for Judge of Appeals-not so great a man as Daniel Webster, he will himself cheerfully admit, and distorted by bitter prejudices, yet at the core sound and honest. Had he sat in Denio's seat when judgment was rendered on the Prohibitory Liquer Law, there would have been far fewer murders in our State during the last year, and not nearly so many criminals and paupers in our prisons and poor-houses as there now are. Gen. Ross is an honorable and worthy citizen, whose name will help the ticket, though his great age utterly disqualifies him for performing the duties of Attorney-General. The others are rather common sticks, but tickets are opt to be pieced out with poor timber. On the whole, this is a better ticket than the Americans ran when they had a better chance, and decidedly superior to that nominated last week by the Slave

Democracy. -We would like to speak as favorably of the Convention's Platform, but they would not let us. It reminds us strikingly of the brief handed up to an eminent London barrister who was employed for the defense in an important case, and who,

opening his instructions from the solicitor on his side, found only this direction, "Abuse the plaintiff s attorney." We regret to see the representatives of the "American party" reduced to a similar shift. Skulking the Slavery question, which they know everbears every other-as the wreck of their own organization in Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina bears witness-they pass one good and honorable resolve-that in favor of a Registry Lawcondemn the system of "free passes" by Railroads to legislators after the great Railroads have finally abolished them-and proceed to disgrace themselves by such wretched slang as the following:

by such wretched slang as the following:

"Escleed, Ti at the nawise, mjust and infamous legislation of last Winter, as shown in the passage of laws for the benefit of moneyed monepolies, in opposition to the direct interests of the people; as shown in nearly exempting the railroads of the State from taxation, and heaping the borden upon the people; as shown by way of enormous appropriations of money for the benefit of party favorites, whereby the taxes of the State are increased mear than 125 per cent the Treasury empty and the State bankrupt; as shown in the control which an avarious and unscrupulous lobby, headed by Republican politicians, excreded over the Legislature; as shown in socificing the canal interests and canal revenues of the State to the all-powerful interest of railroad corporations; as shown in not passing a registry law as the people desired the so-called Republican party, under the natagement of an Albany Central Resoncy, has forfeited the respect of honest men of all parties, and deserves that it should receive the entire condemnation of the people."

The gentlemen who concounted the above know

The gentlemen who concocted the above know that it is essentially a lie that the taxes were last Winter increased 125 per cent "for the benefit of party favorites." They know that 100 per cent. of this increase was levied for and expressly appropriated to the enlargement of the Canals, and cannot be diverted to any other purpose. They know that the late Legislature did not expend it at all, nor cause it to be expended; that it is not yet collected, and, when it shall be, will be paid out for Canal work alone. Should they not be asham dt, rest the advocacy of their ticket on such barefaced falschoods as that we have here exposed?

Our last Legislature bad its faults: but it was an honorable and upright body compared with the preceding, in which the "Americans" were the argest party, and of which the President of this same "American" Convention-Mr. Henry B. Northrup-was a conspicuous and not especially disinterested member. That Legislature-with "the Americans" at the head of the heap-broke up its session and dissolved without passing the Annual Appropriation bills, intending thereby to compel Gov. Clark to reconvene them and give them double milesge-which be commendably refused to do. It ill becomes Mr. Northrup's Convention to throw stones at our last Legislature. which certainly did dispense money too liberally to colleges and charitable associations, as we urged that it should not, knowing that the two political minorities would vote to swell these appropriations and then charge all the blame on the majority. But this last Legislature was no more under the control of "an avaricious and unscrupalous lobby" than its predecessor, and not half so much swayed by its own corrupt and greedy members. It did not 'sacrifice the Canal interests and Canal revenues of the State to the all-powerful influence of Railread corporations," and any Convention repreenting a respectable minority of our citizens should e ashamed of making such loose and groundless charges. It speaks well for the discretion and sense of decency of Mr. Erastus Brooks that he declined to serve on the Convention's Platform Committee. If such reckless calumnies as the above are to form the staple of our State Conventions' resolves, men who have characters to lose will soon refuse to be delegates at all.

The American Tract Society-as represented by its Standing Committees-has succumbed to the slaveholders. Plscing its hand on its mouth and its month in the dust, it has eaten its timid and apologetic resolve of last Spring and returned to the policy of absolute silence with regard not only to slaveholding per sc, but even to the evils and sins which-as the Society itself resolved last Springare connected with or deducible therefrom. And the reason given is simply the unwillingness of the slaveholders to receive, listen to or read anything that the Society may see fit to offer on the subject.

This is certainly very extraordinary ground. We cannot remember that Noah, or Lot, or Isaiah, or John the Baptist, ever planted himself upon it. If it is to be settled that prophets and evangelists can imagine no cause for which an apostle should be stoned or behended hereafter. It might be prudent, perhaps, for a preacher of righteousness, it entering upon a new field of labor, to make proclamation to this effect: "Good people! I come to you with a message from God, commanding you to repent and forsake your sine; but, as indiscreet and headlong denunciations of iniquity might give personal offense, and subject me to unpleasant dium and peril, I will thank you to make out a list of the sins which you are unwilling to give up. o that I may take care to omit them in my dia tribes against sin in general and other people's sins in particular." We can see how this precaution might be convenient for the Rev. Creem Cheese: but how is it likely to be relished by his Divine Master-supposing him to have one!

-The Tract Society, at its last Annual Meeting. lecided to publish a tract or tracts on the moral evils connected with or resulting from Human Slavery-the "acknowledged evile," we believe the phrase was. The Standing Committees say that this was to be done "without trenching on the political relations of Slavery," so as only to set forth "certain moral duties growing out of its existence, or moral evils and practical immoralities deplored by all evangelical Christians." The direction of the Society was unconditional-the Stand ing Committees were not instructed to enter upon this field of labor if they should think proper, nor to consider the prepriety of doing it, but to do it. The Publishing Committee, it seems, had already in preparation a tract on the " Duties of Masters." made up of articles written by Southern Christians of various evangelical denominations. But the South remonstrated—the South revolted—the South exclaimed like the demons of old, "Let us alene!" and Committees' hearts became like water. The work which the Society unqualifiedly directed them to do, they have not only intermitted-they have deliberately determined not to do it. Their apology for this lapse we print in another column. Can it be possible that the clerical gentlemen who mainly compose these Committee have never pondered the Book of Jonah ! What right have they to retain the stations conferred on them by the Society for the purpose of ebetructing the work which the Society ordered them to do, instead of doing it? The Committees say that the South will only re-

cive or listen to their publications on condition of their refraining from putting forth any thing with respect to S'avery. It is not enough that they expressly ignore any consideration of "the political relations of Slavery"-that they propose to coneider only the duties of Masters as Masters, without discussing their duty to cease being Mustersit is not enough that they proposed to quote only from Southern divines the gentle rebukes of the Thus, Mr. W. D. Kohlhoff, a merchant, asys;

short-comings of blasters which they had decided to publish—the South will permit no publication whatever relative to Slavery by this eminently "National" Society. It refuses not merely to hear the Tract Society on this subject. If the subject be discussed in any of the Society's publications, the South will not hear the Society on any subject whatever. And it is to such menaces that men like the Rev. Dr. Williams would seem to have succumbed! We regret it, and think they will live to share in this sentiment It seems to us that it would be unfair for these Committees to distribute tracts against rumselling in Cherry street, or those condemning harlotry at the Five Points, after this decision.

The Committees tell us in conclusion that they are "seeking the things that make for Peace," and "aiming to secure the fruit of righteousness sown in Peace," by the course they have resolved on. It seems to us that the Bible estimate of Peace, and the Bible method of obtaining Peace, are antagonist to the Committees'. "First pure, THEN peaceable," is the well-known Scriptural rule. To seek peace through subserviency to wrong seems the last way to secure that peace which

the world can neither give nor take away. Slavery is either one of the very greatest wrongs, and the fruitful parent of other wrongs, with all manner of vices and evils, or it is a just and proper relation which Christians may blamelessly maintain and uphold. Its rightfulness is evidently a question of ethics, of morals, and of Christian theology. Good men may be honestly mistaken with regard to its true character; but woe to them who, perceiving the right, coneeal or dissemble it. How can they read without a twinge of conscience the great Apostle's declaration, "I have not shunned to declare the whole counsel of God"?

Our London correspondent, whose letter with regard to the Indian revolt we published yesterday, very properly referred to some of the antecedents which prepared the way for this violent outbreak. We propose to-day to devote a moment to continuing that line of reflections, and to showing that the British rulers of India are by no means such mild and spotless benefactors of the Indian people as they would have the world believe. For this purpose, we shall resort to the official Blue-Books on the subject of East-Indian torture, which were laid before the House of Commons during the sessions of 1856 and 1857. The evidence, it will be seen, is of a sort which cannot be gainsayed.

We have first the report of the Torture Commission at Madras, which states its "belief in the general existence of torture for revenue purposes.' It doubts whether "anything like an equal number of persons is annually subjected to violence on criminal charges, as for the fault of non-payment of revenue." It declares that there was "one thing which had impressed the Commission even more painfully than the conviction that torture exists; it is the difficulty of obtaining redress which confronts the injured parties." The reasons for this difficulty given by the Commissioners are: 1. The distances which those who wish to make complaints personally to the Collector bave to travel, involving expense and loss of time in attending upon his office: 2. The fear that applications by letter "will be returned with the ordinary indorsement of a reference to the 'Tabsildar," the district police and revenue officer -that is, to the very man who, either in his person or through his petty police subordinates, has wronged him; The inefficient means of procedure and punishment provided by law for officers of Government, even when formally accused or convicted of these practices. It seems that if a charge of this nature were proved before a magistrate, he could only punish by a fine of fifty rupees, or a month's imprisonment. The alternative con sisted of handing over the accused " to the criminal "Judge to be punished by him, or committed for "trial before the Court of the Circuit." The report adds that "these seem to be tedious proceedings, applicable only to one class of offenses, abuse of authority-namely, in police charges, and totally inadequate to the necessities of the

on, as the revenue is collected by the police, when charged with extorting money, is first tried by the Assistant Collector: he then can appeal to the Collector: then to the Revenue Board. This Board may refer him to the Government or to the civil courts. "In such a state of the law, no povertystricken ryot could contend against any wealthy revenue officer: and we are not aware of any complaints having been brought forward under these two regulations (of 1822 and 1828) by the people." Further, this extorting of money apolies only to taking the public money, or forcing further contribution from the ryot for the officer to put into his own pocket. There is, therefore, no legal means of punishment whatever for the employment of force in collecting the public cerenue.

The report from which these quotations are mode applies only to the Presidency of Madras; but Lord Dalhousie himself, writing, in September, 1855, to he Directors, says that "he has long ceased to doubt that torture in one shape or other is prac ticed by the lower subordinates in every British province." The universal existence of torture a financial institution of British India is thus officially admitted, but the admission is made in such a manner as to shield the British Government itself. In fact, the conclusion arrived at by the Madras commission is that the practice of torture is entirely the fault of the lower Hindoo officials, while the European servants of the Government had always, however unsuccessfully, done their best to prevent it. In answer to this assertion, the Madras Native Association presented, in January, 1856, a petition to Parliament, complaining of the torture investigation on the following grounds: . That there was scarcely any investigation at all,

the Commission sitting only in the City of Madras, and for but three months, while it was impossible except in very few cases, for the natives who had complaints to make to leave their homes; 2. That the Commissioners did not endeavor to trace the evil to its source: had they done so, it would have been discovered to be in the very system of collecting the revenue; 3. That no inquiry was made of the accused native officials as to what extent their superiors were acquainted with the practice. "The origin of this coercion," say the petitioners, is not with the physical perpetrators of it, but descends to them from the officials immediately their superiors, which latter again are answersble for the estimated amount of the collection to their European superiors, these also being responsible on the same head to the highest authority of the Government." Indeed, a few extracts from the evidence on which the Madras Report profeeces to be founded, will suffice to refute its assertion that "no blame is due to Englishmen."

"The modes of to ture practiced are various, and suitable to the fancy of the tabaldar or his subordinates, but whether any re-frees is received from higher authorities, it is difficult for me to tell, as all complaints are generally referred to the saksidars for investigation and information."

Among the cases of complaint from natives, we find the following:

find the following:

"Last year, as our peasanum (principal paddy or rice crope) failed for want of rain, we were unable to pay as usual. When the jamabundy was made are claimed a remission on account of the losses, according to the terms of the agreement entered into in 1837, by us, when Mr. Eden was our collector. As this remission was not allowed, we refused to take our puttabs. The tabelldar then commenced to compel us to pay with great reverity, from the menth of June to August. I and others were placed in charge of persons who used to take us in the sun. There we were made to stoop and stones were put on our backs, and we were kept in the burning sand. After 8 o'clock, we were let to go to our rice. Such like ill treatment was continued during three months, during which we sometimes went to give our petitions to the collector, who refused to take them. We took these petitions and appealed to the Sessions Court, who transmitted them to the collector. take them. We took these periods then to the collector. Still we got no justice. In the month of September, a notice was served upon us, and twenty-five days after, our property was dist. sinced, and afterward sold. Beside what I have mentioned, our women were also ill treated; the kittee was put upon their breasts.

A native Christian states in reply to questions put by the Commissioners : "When a European or native regiment passes through, all the ryots are pressed to bring in provisions, &c., for nothing, and should any of them ask for the price of the articles, they are severely tortured." There follows the case of a Brahmin, in which he, with others of his own village and of the neighboring villages, was called on by the Tahsildars to furnish planks, charcoal, firewood, &c., gratis, that he might carry on the Coleroon bridge-work; on refusing, he is seized by twelve men and maltreated in various ways. He adds :

"I presented a complaint to the Sub-Collector, Mr. W. Cadell, but he made no inquiry, and tore my complaint. As he is desirous of completing cheaply the Coleron bridge work at the expense of the poor and of acquiring a good name from the Government, whatever may be the rature of the murder committed by the Tabaldar he takes no cognizance of it." the Tahsildar, he takes no cognizance of it. The light in which illegal practices, carried to

the last degree of extortion and violence, were looked upon by the highest authority, is best shown by the case of Mr. Brereton, the Commissioner in charge of the Loedhians District in the Punjaub in 1855. According to the Report of the Chief Commissioner for the Punjaub, it was proved that " in matters under the immediate cognizance or direction of the Deputy-Commissioner, Mr. Brereton himself, the houses of wealthy citizens had been causelessly searched; that property seized on such occasions was detained for lengthened periods; that many parties were thrown into prisen, and lay there for weeks, without charges being exhibited against them; and that the laws relating to security for bad character had been applied with sweeping and indiscriminating severity. That the Deputy-Commissioner had been followed about from district to district by certain police officers and informers, whom he employed wherever he went, and that these men had been the main authors of mischief." In his minute on the case, Lord Dalhousie says:

"We have irrefragable proof—proof, indeed, undisputed by Mr. Brereton himself—that that officer has been guilty of each item in the heavy catalogue of irregularities and illegalities with which the chief Commissioner has charged him, and which have brought disgrace on one portion of the British administration, and have subjected a large number of British subjects to gross injustice, to arbitrary imprisonment and cruel torture."

Level Dephasis of proposess "to make a great public Lord Dalhousie proposes "to make a great public

example," and, consequently, is of opinion that Mr. Brereton cannot, for the present, be fitly intrusted with the authority of a Deputy Commis sioner, but ought to be removed from that grade to the grade of a first class Assistant." These extracts from the Blue-Books may be concluded with the petition from the inhabitants of Talook in Canara, on the Malabar coast, who, after stating that they had presented several petitions to the Government to no purpose, thus contrast their former and present condition:

former and present condition:

"While we were caltivating wet and dry lands, hill tracts, low tracts and forests, paying the light assessment fixed upon us, and thereby enjoying tracquillity and happiness under the administration of 'Rance,' Bhadur and Tippoo, the then Circar servants, levied an additional assessment, but we never paid it. We were not subjected to privations, oppressions or ill-usages in collecting the revenue. On the surrender of this country to the Honorable Company, they deviced all sorts of plans to squeeze out money from der of this country to the Honorable Company, they devised all sorts of plans to squeeze out money from us. With this pernicious object in view, they invented rules and framed regulations, and directed their collecters and sivil judges to put them in execution. But the then collectors and their subordinate native officials paid for some time due attention to our grievances, and acted in consonance with our wishes. On the contrary, the present collectors and their subordinate efficials, desirous of obtaining promotion on any account whatever, neglect the welfare and interests of the people in general, turn a deaf car to our grievances, and subject us to all sorts of oppressions."

—We have here given but a brief and mildly-colored chapter from the real history of British

colored chapter from the real history of British rule in India. In view of such facts, dispassionate and thoughtful men may perhaps be led to ask whether a people are not justified in attempting to expel the foreign conquerors who have so abused their subjects. And if the English could do these things in cold blood, is it surprising that the insurgent Hindoos should be guilty, in the fary of revolt and conflict, of the crimes and cruelties alleged esinst them !

The Albany Atlas thus responds to our inquiry with regard to Mr. Sanford E. Church's charges gainst the State while Lieut.-Governor:

"The Treatme proposes to us a question in arithmetic, growing out of this subject. Now, if it will agree to furnish us the amount of the pay, mileage, books, &c., of its editor, while holding office from the people and serving his paper, so that we can cypher out his per diem, we shall frankly answer its call." Very well: the account required is a very short

one, and shall be promptly rendered: The "Editor" referred to received Compensation at the legal rate of \$8 per day (about half the present stipend) for a short session of ninety days,

less two days of absence, which he deducted in rendering his account. He received Mileage for 225 miles' travel each

way, being less than the distance he actually traveled, but the efficial distance between our Poet-Office and Washington by the shortest mail-route.

He received of Books, one copy of Hickey's onstitution of the United States, and no other of any value, so far as he can now remember. The books voted to the new Members of that (the XXXth) Congress at the previous or long Session, then he was not a Member, he caused to be boxed up and transmitted to the Common Council of the City of New-York, be paying some \$5 express freight thereon. Having occasion to consult some of them a year or two since, he found them in the Library of the Common Council, in our City Hall. where he presumes any citizen can have access to them, as was his intention in rending them. And he will here restate, for perhaps the bundredth time, that, provided the Congressional Books are bought at fair prices and are deposited in public ibraries in the several Discricts, so that the People may have free access to them, he regards the purchase and distribution of such Books by Congress as justifiable.

The sum total of said Editor's receipts as Com-

penestion, Mileage, and in the shape of Book, L his services as Member of Congress, according to his best recollection. Se be seither made, nor received, nor sealing realize, in any shape or under my color or one dollar, dime, cent, farthing or mid, service, except as aforesaid. And now, if service spectable proportion of those who sent him to Co-gress will signify or intimate in any manner that did not fairly and fully earn all he received, be ready and willing to refund to the extent that the may deem just.

-Having disposed of this irrelevant matter. will thank The Atlas to give us the items, with the and date, of Mr. Sanford E. Church's charge against the State for Compensation and Miles throughout his four year' service as Lieut Governor.

To warn the people against the present don

party in the city may be a waste of time and effort but the latest development, sweeping and effective as it is, is worth mention. By some oversight of the Legislature, aided, as it is alleged, by the coa pivance of Mr. Brooks, the Common Council have the appointment of all the Inspectors of Election and all the Canvassers of votes in this city, bett the November and December elections. They have also the redistricting of the city; and according the whole business has been passed over to the virulent Wood Democrats in that eminently respet able Legislature. Consequently the districts areas up into such shape as suits the Mayor, the volter places are to be just where he pleases, the inspector will be of his selection, and the men to count the votes will be of the same stripe. Except the pol clerks, we might as well have given the whole business of both elections into the hands the Mayor. The result is to be seen. While ret fisuism will certainly be restricted, and, if the per ple do their duty, no rumhole can be declared at voting place, the reception and return of rotes will be practically in his Honor's bands. A cancus of his friends was held yesterday to fit the places for the polls. The theory of all their action is to do nothing until the last moment; then to come in with a report, which must go through at once without examination. Such is the prespect beard, and if anything is to be gained by it the hero of the John W. Cater and the Joseph Walker will hold a hand full of trumps.

## THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 16, 1857. Private letters from Messra. Le Sere & Beejsmin admit that the new Tehuantepec grant concedes the possession of no land, but Mr. Benjamin thinks that likely to be obtained hereafter.

Col. Forsyth's instructions contemplated as amendment to the eighth article of the Gadales treaty so as to give the use of the canal or railread to the American Government when required-this Government, on the other hand, consenting to abregate the Garay and Sloo grants.

It is understood that a successor to Judge Cartis was fixed upon yesterday, but his name has not jet transpired.

The Republic, Mr. Weston's new paper, is to be issued semi-weekly. Its publication commences next week. A sharp contest is progressing between The Star

and The States for the department advertising, which is worth \$12,000 a year. To the Associated Press.

To the Associated Press.

Washington, Wednesdry, Sept. 16, 1857.
Official advices are received from Commander Foote, of the sloop-of-war Portsmouth, dated off Menam river, Siam, June 16. On arriving he proceeding the King's steamer to Bangkok with Consul Bradley, the bearer of the treaty concluded between the United States and Siam. During their stay they were presented to the two Kings of the country, and were received with marked consideration by all the members of the Court. The second King, by invitation, visited the Portsmouth, the first instance of a King of Siam going on board a foreign vessel. The King setta present of lamp oil, rice, angar, dried fish and fruit to the ship, for which payment was positively decilated. the ship, for waich payment was positively desilied. Commander Foote is of the opinion that the treaties between Siam, Great Britain, France and the United

between Siam, Great Britain, France and the United States are rapidly developing the resources of Siam. Several vessels were about leaving for the United States with sugar, the chief staple of the country.

Of the sixty millions of domestic specie exported during the year ending the 30th of June, thirty-one millions and nearly a third were bullion; and of the upward of twelve millions and a half of specie imported, little less than half was bullion. The above makes more specific the official table recently published.

makes more specific the official table recondy pulshed.

W. R. Calhoun of South Carolina has been appointed Secretary of Legation at Paris, in place of O. Jeanings Wise of Virginia, resigned.

Associate Justice Curtis was to-day officially actified of the acceptance of his resignation of his seat is the Supreme Court. The Presicent, through the Attemp General, thanks him for postponing the time for it take effect until the 1st of October.

The United States practice ship Plymouth was at Lisbon on the 18th of August. The ordnance practice was continued during the voyage. There was in partial large Dutch vessel, which had on board a number of Midshipmen who had passed the first stage of service in a smaller vessel.

The financial excitement has in a great measure

in a smatter vessel.

The finarcial excitement has in a great measure subsided. The Bank of Commerce continues to redeen its notes, but temporarily refuses depositors checks. The run on the banking-houses is discontined, and they all continue to pay, and confidence is generally restored.

MAINE ELECTION. PORTLAND, Wednesday, Sept. 16, 1857.

We have to-day returns from only twenty six additional towns, which give a Republican majority of 1,180, which is more favorable to the Republicas than was indicated yesterday. The vote thus far (201 towns) stands: Morrill, 36,008; Smith, 26,768; Republican majority, 9,240. Last year the same towns gave Hamlin 47,175, Wells and Patten, 34,503, Republicas majority, 12,672.

> FROM ALBANY. ALBANY, Wednesday, Sept. 16, 1857.

The Democratic Judicial Convention to Judges for the HIId District was held to-day. In the contested seat case from Columbia County, which oc-cupied the Convention from 12 to 6 o'clock, the delegates in favor of Miller for the short term were admit ted. They were Robert McLellan and Hugh Von Alsiyne. Certelius Varcereool of Albary president ard John Griswold of Rensellaer and Charle of Schoharie were chosen Secretarics. Rufus W. eckbam was nominated for the long term, the ballot ing continuing for the short term, with prospect of a late session. The contest lies between Miller and Olney of Greene.

The social and business meeting of the Democratic Editors of the State, held at Syracuse last evening, was well attended. Mr. Hagadorn, of The Syracuse Cow. ier, presided. The line of policy to be pursued by the press was discussed, and a resolution was adopted to form a Democratic Association, and hold

s'anilar meetings annually. A Committee for next year was also appointed. The surper took place si the Vocathees House, and was a siperb affair.

The inference drawn from a letter addressed by A. ditor Benion to the Canal Commissioners, in which the embarressed state of the Canal Fund is alluded to, that the State officers have been in the market for a lean, is incorrect. No attempt to borrow has been made by the State.